NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNES OF FULTON AND NASSAU STE

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Brouget -Tue Victors-Foury Wings.

LCCV RUSHTON'S NEW YORK THEATRE, Nos. 723 and 730 Broadway Fouriers's Frolic-The Aproint REST PHENOMENON IN A SMOCK PROCK.

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.—Don Casar Dr Baran, Matinee at 1½ o'clock— East Lynns. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-CANILLE

GEORGE CHRISTY'S-OLD School of Minstrates, Ballans, Musical Ggys, &c., Fifth Avenue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth strest.-The CONTRA-SED School

BAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 385 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel—Ermiopian Singing, Danding, &c.— Tun Plying Trapsie.

TONY PARTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery -Sing Jan Dancing, Buggies, &c.—Herland is 1816; or, the Dank Horn Harong Dawn. Matince at 214 o'clock.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-ray.—Nagro Comicalities, Burlesques, &c.—Jack on Di

ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. -ETHIOPIAN MIN

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

DODWORTH HALL, 806 Broadway. LITERARY AND MUNICAL EXPERTAINMENT BY MR. E. VALENTINE BUCK. PINE ARTS INSTITUTE, 625 Broadway.-KELLOGG' GHEAT PAINTING THE ORIENTAL PRINCESS "APTER THE

DERRY FINE ARTS GALLERY, 625 Broadway .- Ex

"JONATHAN AT SCHOOL"—LECTURE BY DR. J. G. HOLLAND (TINGTRY TYCONE), at Twenty-first street Reformed Dutch church.

"MISSOURI." LECTURE BY REV. H. O. SHELDON, Forsyth street Methodist Episcopal church.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Wednesday, March 14, 1866.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool on the 1st inst, and Greencastic on the 2d, arrived at Pertland last much with news one day later than that brought by the

Arrests of suspected persons continued to be made in Ireland. On the 28th ult. five Irish-American citizens were arrested in Dublin, and additional developments were expected. The military force is being increased by battalions from England.

The Peruvian steamers Independencia and Hueso were preparing to sail from Brest.

Rumors continued to prevait of disagreements betw Austria and Prussia in relation to the Duchies.

The report that Earl Russell was about to resign the Premiership of the British Cabinet is contradicted.

American securities had advanced nearly two per cen

CANADA.

A further portrayal of the excitement and trouble our Canadian neichbors over the Fenian scare and the confederation scheme is furnished in our correspondence and the provincial newspaper articles bearing on these vexed questions which we publish this morning. While on the Canada side of the border matters wear a war like aspect, and troops are pouring forward from all midable force of Fenians which was to have made the attack has up to the present failed to appear on the ex pecied battle ground. There are rumors, however, in the lake cities that the night of the St. Patrick anniver-sary is the time appointed by the Brotherhood for the onset, and that they will then throw themselves said inly, in considerable strength, on both the front and ear of the provincial volunteers. The latter are already Growing up earthworks on the frontier at different vaerable points. Some of the French organs in Canada are openly encouraging the Fenian movement, and on of them, published in Montreal, says "The sympathies of the world are with Ireland, as they were with Poland, and "it would not be surprising to see Russia and the United States plack Ireland from England and put the Emerald lale in the casket of independent nations.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Lane, of Kansas, offered a resolution, which, after a short debate, was laid over, instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a constitu-tional amendment, busing Congressional representation or the number of male inhabitants over twenty-one years or age, and direct taxes on the total value of property, ren lering imperative the payment of the national debt, and prohibiting recognition of any debts contracted to aid emancipated. A resolution to print the usual number of great was adopted. Mr. Sherman offered a resolution which was referred to the Finance Committee, makin provision for diminishing our national debt, which stips ates, among other things, that for at least one year to come the aggregate of United States notes not bearing est and of fractional currency shall not be reduced below the amount of four hundred and twenty million of doilars. The remainder of the session was devoted to the bill for the admission of Colorado, which, after a long debate, was defeated by twenty one may again a

fourteen year.

In the House of Representatives the Speaker announce the select Committee on the Civil Service. Resolution dopted ordering the printing of twenty-five thou and copies of the Reconstruction Committee's report autestimony, and giving instructions to the Ways and Means Committee and the Military Committee to report respectively on the propriety of remitting the interns revenue tax on the monthly deposits of savings banks and of affording relief to persons who put substi-tutes in the army a second time. Instructions were also given to the Printing Committee to inquire into the expediency of printing five thousand copies of the rolls of honor and lists of soldier ed on battle fields and in national cemeteries. The to protect all persons in the country in the enjoyment of their civil rights was reported back, with amendments, from the Judiciary Committee, and passed by a vote of pas landred and nine to thirty-eight. The Fortification military asylum for disabled officers and privates of the teer forces were also passed, and the Senate amend ment to the bill extending the time for withdrawal o latter, therefore, now only needs the President's right term to be a law. A resolution of thanks to General Hancock was introduced and referred to the Military Committee. The joint resolution to provide for defraying the expenses of American exhibitions at the Paris Universal Exposition next year was taken up in Committee of the Whole, when General Banks offered an amendment appropriating forty-eigh thousand dollars, and proceeded to speak at length anto an enquent manner in subogy of the ingenuity and emergette of our countrymen, and in save eary of an extensive display on the occasion referred to es of their device and manufacture. The General was heartify congranulated by members in regard to his speech, and seen after me consciousne the Hoose ad-THE LEGISLATURE

The New York City Tax Levy lift, which calls for fee or deliver, and help authorizing the capting to repairing our docks and slips, have been introduced in The Separa promoting parties account bills, among which were those contag in the material goveramoni, the quaranthe purposes immediation two life.
West Bank and Old Ordard Sheak, at the Lower Boy,
relative to the Women's Nectual College in this city, entimenimpting the National Academy of Dunigs from

A considerable portion of the day service of the Ascouldy resterday was devoted to discussion, in Commiswhole, of the bill appropriating fire building sponsor deliars for the erection of a new Capital built jug in Albany, after which it was made the special refe for sees Wednesday. The Broadway Underground Rail was adjoined required by our tilly Comptroller to report to

given of a bill for the better protection of tenants again.

THE CITY.

The Internal Revenue authorities are still engaged investigating the frauds alleged to have been perpetrated by the whiskey distillers of this city. Six persons have been arrested and required to give ball before United States Commissioner Betts to answer a charge of having bribed an Internal Revenue officer. More arrests are

expected to be made to-day.

The Special Committee of the Board of Supervisor now engaged in investigating the alleged corruption in the construction of the new Court Hous; had James L. Fowler on the stand yesterday. He testified that iron work in 1863 in buildings was worth from seven to twelve and a half cents a pound, and that his firm would have taken the contract for the Court House at these rates, but that the value of iron and labor doubled between 1863 and 1865, and that if he had carried out such a contract it would have been at a loss. The Fresident and Vice President of the Architecthe value of iron work generally. Little, if any, of the evidence taken yesterday was really important. Mr. Ely keeps up the assault vigorously thus far, however,

him all the necessary facilities. the subject of the proposed widening of Ann street were against the measure were made by several gentlemen committee's report will be prepared at a fut

Aldermon were to have met yesterday, but failed to do so, the chairman only being present at the appointed time, as it was proposed to hear arguments in favor of and against the proposed conversion of the City Hall Park into an open paved plaza. Mr. A. T. Stewart and

ais counsel appeared to oppose the measure. Commissioner Osborn pronounced judgment yester-day in the case of the United States versus Barney Bertrain, who is charged with having made a false and fraudulent return of his sales as a cattle broker. The decision is that the defendant shall be held for trial

Two men named Lachman and Garnett, who had been taken into custody on a charge of having had a quantity of counterfeit money in their possession, were discharged yesterday by Commissioner Osborn, who held that the evidence did not connect them with the alleged offence. Louisa Reichenbacher brought an action in the Superior Court yesterday, before Judge Monell, to recover five thousand dollars damages for alleged seduction, under promise of marriage, by John Kammerer. The defendant made no appearance, and the testimony was therefore all one-sided. Louisa, it was testified, was by Kammerer. The jury brought in a verdict in her favor for the full amount claimed.

An action for stolen gold was brought in the Superior

against Lewis W. Ballenberg, who was charged with re the employ of the plaintiff. A verdict for two hundred

dollars was rendered by the jury.

An action against the Empire City Oil Company was tried at the Special Term of the Superior Court yesterday, before Judge Barbour, the plaintiff, John Hanna, being shares of the stock, which he discovered to be worthless and subsequently offered to return. The Judge took the

papers and reserved his ducision.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Christian Miller, who pleaded guilty to burglary in the third de-gree, having entered the store of Catherine Nestle, 157 Attorney street, was sent to the State Prison for three

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday refer Edwin Burr, counsellor at law, and resolutions of regret

Surrogate Tucker has admitted to probate the will and codicil of Mrs Mary P. Dakin, deceased. The original will gives the entire property to Courtlandt Palmer, Wil-liam J. Bacon and Charles Gould, to be divided by them among Mrs. Dakin's children at their discretion. The codicil, however, associates as one of the executors Mr Francis E. Dakin, son of the testatrix, and directs the

dren.

The Fen ans in this city are still actively pro measures for the assistance of their brethron in Ireland and the enthusiasm of the order remains undiminished Communications were received at the O'Mahony head quarters yesterday from various circles in the West, ac-companied by large remittances of money, which had been withheld during the late troubles in the Brotherhood. The same gatherings continue to loiter about the bendquarters. Meetings of various circles were held in the city last evening

The Farmers' Club met at the Cooper Institute yes day, Nathan Ely presiding, and discussed at length the dairy question. Several specimens of new churas were

exhibited John K. Matthews and Stewart J. Donnelly, pol of the Third precinct, were yesterday arraigned before Justice Dowling and required to give five hundred dollars bail each to answer a charge of having foloniously purioined five pistols from a store at No. 263 Broadway, during a fire in the premises on last Saturday

Mr. John Anderson, of New Brunswick, N. J., yesterson, John Henry Anderson, aged eighteen, with having stolen from him, on the 17th inst., bonds and other property valued altogether at nearly three thousand dol-lars, and then fled to this city. Young Anderson has not been arrested; but two other youths, his alleged ac complies, named Thomas Smith and George Havenstite, were taken into custody and committed to the Tombs

for examination. The week market was strong and active yesterday.

Gold closed at 130 a 130%. Governments were firm.

Extreme aparthy was the ruling feature in business circ cles yesterday, the full in gold rendering prices unsattled. Everybody appeared apprehensive of trouble ahead, and everybody appeared airdid to negotiate business exempt on a gold basis, and there were few who wanted to do anything even for gold. Sellers wanted more money while buyers wanted to make purchases at still lower prices than were current. Cotton ruled lower. Petro eum continued nominal. Groceries were dull and heavy. On 'Change, floor was irregular and common grades were lower. Wheat and corn were heavy and lower. Pork was dull and easier, Lard was firmer. Whiskey was nominal.

The market for beef cuttie was somewhat depressed

about helf a cent lower than fast week. Some of the heat brought 1935c. a 20c., but sales at those prices were (ew and far between: fair to good cattle sold moderately well at 15c. a 1734c. and other grades as low down 12c. for the poorest. Milch cows were very dull and irregular, prices showing a wide range; ordinary to good mikers sold at \$50 a \$100. Veals were in fair de mand at from 10c. to 15c. Sheep and lambs were in moderate request and prices varied from \$5 to \$8 a \$9— the latter an outside price. Hogs sold at from 105c. to 1014c. The total receipts were 5,341 beaves, 133 cows 516 years, 14,522 sheep and lambs and 7,022 hogs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The State election took place in New Hampshire yes terday, and resulted in the re-election of Mr. Smyth, republican, for Governor, by about five thousand majori y, and the election by the republicans of all of the five Councilmen, nine of the twelve Senators, and a majority of one hundred of the members of the lower branch of the Legislature. The accregate vote polled was much

larger than that of last year.

From Mexico later news of interest is furnished by our Vera Craz correspondence. M. Langlais, Maximia an a Finance Minister, who was sent out by Louis Napo iesa, died suddenly, on the 28th of February, at the of sixty-one years. Numerous small engagements be tween the republicane and imperialists in different parts of the country are recorded. Two hundred and fi ty of the imperial commander, whom they carried of became of the imperial commander, when they carried of a prisoner, and captured an imperial conductor of specie which reached town as they were about leaving. At furgan a party of two hundred resublicans were murprised and suffered severely in killed, amounted and prisoners; but another force soon came to time assistance, recovered all that had been, lest, and timpered the imperialists. The arrival in one of the Pantle States from San Francisco, with a large supply of war ministens, of the republicans chief Ogazon, is an possend. His departure from San Francisco was some me ago reported in our correspondence from that city. By the steamship Guiding Star, which arrived her esterday from New Orleans and Havans, we received our Caban despatches to the 9th inst. The Spanish Ad

miral Pinzon had arrived in Havana and left for the

the publication of a decree ordering the or negroes of captured slave expeditions, now at work on the different plantations, it being supposed that the design was to send them back to Africa. It is reported that Cuba is to be divided into three distinct districts, each to have a civil governor. The Captain General has been authorized to make postal arrangements with the

government of this country.

Jamaica advices of a later date have reached us by way of Havana. The royal commission was still engaged in the investigation of matters connected with the later revolt, having already been in session about a month ing Governor Eyre himself, and had yet a thousand to examine. The evidence was beginning to bear more strongly against Governor Eyre in regard to the severe measures taken by him to suppress the outbreak, and it was thought probable that the result of the investigation

The State Department at Washington has received a lespatch from the Island of Santorini, in the Greciat Archipelago, dated February 15, giving some interesting particulars in relation to a submarine volcano at that place, by which it is feared that the island may be sunk, se the sea was greatly agitated and portions of the land had already given way.

General Grant has promulgated an order directing the partment commanders of Virginia, North Carolina uth Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi ressels arriving from ports infected with cholera.

denoral Grant has also issued orders directing the newly organized permanent Artillery Board to assemble in Washington on the 2d of April and propare a plan for an artillery school to be established at Fortress Monroe, and announcing a board of officers to meet in the same city on the 16th instant to make recommendations for brevet promotions in the staff, staff corps, cavairy and artillery.

Another exceedingly interesting report of the Internal Revenue Commission on the industry of the nation, exhibiting the relations of foreign trade to domestic industry and internal revenue, appears in our Suppleindustry and internal revenue, appears in our Supplement of to-day. It is replete with information and countrymen, giving, as it does, among other matters a review of the rapid progress which has been made here in manufacturing enterprise, showing the tendency westward of the wealth of the country, and taking ground in favor of a liberal policy on the part of em loyers in regard to the compensation of mech

reau in South Carolina has issued an order announcing that the negroes settled on the sea island plantations by General Sherman will not be ousted.
Seven hundred Indians, including the principal chiefs

of the Upper Platte Sioux, assembled at Fort Laramie on Monday and entered into a long conference with Colonel Maynadier and Indian Agent Jarrett, during which they gave the most positive assurances of keeping the prace in future. The Colonel and Mr. Jarrett, while the conference progressed, kept up a conversation relative to it over the telegraph wires with General Wheaton and Superintendent Taylor, at Omaha, Nebraska.

The Fenian Agitation and the Policy of

While the Fenian agitation gives the British government some trouble and puts it to some expense, the astute and far-seeing men who are at the helm of affairs will manage to turn the event to their own purposes. They have no fear of the Fenians dismembering the British empire or even of revolutionizing Canada, if that should be the purpose. They know their own strength too well. A great deal of the fuss and noise about the Fenians is made undoubtedly, by the government itself and by the aristocracy, to divert attention from other questions and to enable them to accomplish other objects. This is a common game which the statesmen and politicians of Europe play, and none more adroitly and successfully those of England.

reform has been agitated some time in England The mass of the people were never satisfied with the Reform bill of 1832, as they had reason not to be, for they were excluded from its benefits. After a great deal of agitation and great promises at that period the reform movenent ended in a limited extension of the suffrage. The aristocracy were compelled to make some concession to popular demands, but they yielded as little as possible and were smart enough to control the movement. The Prime Minister of England to-day, Earl Russell, was one of the prominent leaders of reform but when the measure was passed he de clared that it was final—that the elective franchise could be extended no further For this he was dubbed by the disappointed reformers "Finality Russell." During the thirty-four years since the Reform bill o give household suffrage or something aproaching that to the people—has been kep efore the public mind. The new reformers have been gaining strength every year, until finally the matter was pressed upon the government so far as to obtain a recognition of the necessity of reform. Of course a government of which Earl Russell is the head would only give the smallest modicum of that popular article to the country. Still, the prospect was that something must be conceded, and when the present Parliament assembled expectation of reform was high. Nothing but great outside ressure could induce the Russells, the Derbys, the aristocracy and privileged classes to grant this, and they were quite ready to seize hald of any pretext to ignore or postpone it. They will consequently use the Fenian agitation to divert public attention from reform. Not being afraid of anything very serious coming out o it, they can afford a little expense and trouble if they can realize the object they always have at heart. To hold in check the tendency to democracy, to limit the suffrage as much as possi ble, and to allay the popular clamor for reform without granting it, is of far more importance in the view of the English aristocracy than for annoyance or trouble of Fenianism. This agitation, therefore, will give them a capital pretext for postponing reform, and they will nurse it as long as it serves that purpose.

Another object it will serve is that of affording an opportunity of settling the difficulty of the Alabama claims and other matters with this country. Under the scare of Fenisnism the ministry will be able to lower its tone, and make an adjustment which it could not do so well otherwise. If there were no domestic or other serious troubles to engage the public mind the people would not be so ready to sacrifice their pational pride and to do justice to the United States. But when the government can make them believe it has its hands full of difficulties they will be more humble and considerate. In this point of view we think the Fenian excitement affords a good opportunity to settle up all outstanding matter with the United States; and if we may judge from the tone of the British press and Parliament the same impression is gaining ground in England. Just now the United States is a very great country, its government very magnan mous, and we are a very amiable people, in the estimation of England.

But there is still another important purpose which the Fenian agitation is expected to serve. The British government has been coaxing and pushing the colonies of North America to form confederation. The colonies have been averse

to this, believing their existence as separate governments more conducive to their independence and welfare. There appeared to be little prospect of this royal consolidation scheme being carried out a short time ago. It is supposed the ulterior object is to place all these colonies under a vice royal governmentto create, in fact, a quasi monarchy or, may be a monarchy on our border. This it is believed would strengthen England's hold on America, make a government strong enough to sustain itself without much cost to the mother country and be a check to the growth of republican institutions. The scheme originated at the same time with the French invasion of Mexico and the Spanish assault on the other republics of this continent, and looks very much like a secret European combination against this great republic. The confederation project did not seem to take, as we observed, and there were signs of abandoning it; but the Fenian fright, or pretended fright, has given new life to it. The government eagerly seizes hold of this to push the project, arguing that self-defence against the Fenians demand such unity among the colonies. Thus, we see, that while the British government has no fear of an Irish republic or successful revolution in Canada, it is ising the Fenian agitation for other ends. But it is a dangerous experiment—it is playing with fire. The Fenian movement, if tampered with for political purposes, may go turther than expected, and it may ignite revolutionary fires in England itself and throughout the continent of Europe. We may be thankful, however, if it be the means of stimulating a prompt settlement of England's difficulty with ourselves.

Sotan and Sancho Panza Combined in

The absurd speech of Mr. Thad Steven Congress last Saturday reads like a chapter from the famous novel of Cervante's. Mr. Ste vens is the Sancho Panza of the radical faction, as Senator Sumner is its Don Quixote. Although these two representatives travel the same road in company, their characters and their peculiarities are essentially different. Sumner is the knight; Stevens is the esquire. Sumner looks upon the negro race as a colored Dulcinea to be relieved, while Stevens trudges along with an eye to fun and frolle, and a mouth ever open for the loaves and fishes. Sumner is rather moody and melancholy; much study of old books has made him mad; be renders himself ridiculous by attempting to carry out impracticable theories in this practical, worksday age. Stevens has studied nothing but men, and only falls in with his master's chivalric notions when they promise to lead to good fare and fat offices. Sumner is ambitious of becoming the champion of the most ultra interpretations of the great principles of liberty, fraternity and equality. Stevens sighs only for creature comforts and remunerative patronage, and cares more for the next election than for any abstract principle ever counciated. The one is a lunatic philosopher, and we pity him while we laugh at him. The other is a shrewd, unscrupulous politician, full of broad humor and fond of rough jokes, and we are equally ready to roar at him whether he is drubbing some

body or being soundly thrashed.

The Congressional Don Quixote and Sancho
Panza might jog along together in appropriate companionship, causing mirth in all observers and happening upon all sorts of ludicrons adrentures, without the slightest objection from any quarter, if it were not for the fact that Stevens, unlike his great original, has a spice of Satan in his composition. Don Quixote Sumner is safe enough in the Senate. Dixon, Doolittle, Cowan and a score of other sensible men are there watching him, and they will prevent him from doing any harm to the country by his fantastic performances. Then, if the worst comes to the worst, President Johnson can interfere and unborse this theoretical knight. this incarnated anachronism, with a veto mes sage that sends him sprawling in the mud even while he is shouting the battle cry of negro equality. But Sancho Panza Stevens, with a majority of the House of Representatives obedient to all his whime is not altogether laughable. There is a streak of deviltry in some of his proceedings which merits a decided rebuke. His speech last Saturday, for ex mple, is capital as a more piece of humor; but when we consider that through the subservient good nature of Congress he was allowed to put upon official record the vilest copperhead slanders against the President, and when we also reember that all his arrant falsehoods, humor ous as they were when delivered in the House, are calculated and designed to deceive the Pennsylvania Dutch voters when translated into German and circulated as a campaign docament, we at once see the forked tail of Satan merging from the rear of Sancho Panza' loublet. Nor are the marks of the Satanic resence less evident in the new scheme for abjugating the Southern States recently dopted by Stevens and his friends. The theory of Don Quixote Sumner in regard to lead States and territorial governments seems o be abandoned by Sancho Pauza as flat, stale and unprofitable; and it is now proposed to hold negro conventions at the South, elect negro delegates to Congress, and admit them in defiance of the President and of public sentiment. The idea of negro representatives, first satirically broached in these columns, is quite seriously adopted by the radicals. They are determined to act as the French Convention did in relation to St. Domingo, and their course can produce only similar results. Of course the whites of the South will not submit to be thus ousted from their rights; a negro insurrection will ensue, and the President will have to interfere to prevent a general massacre This latest scheme of our Sancho Panza is, therefore, by no means funny, and is not in keeping with the character which he otherwise assumes very well. Fortunately, however, the South is still under martial law and any movements towards negro conventions may be promptly suppressed. The President proved by his speech on the 22d of Februarywhich was no joke, all assertions to the con trary notwithstanding-that he understands Sancho Panza Stevens thoroughly, and is ready to cast the Satan out of him at the proper opportunity. When this is done-when all the devilish spirit is gone, and only the wit, the bumor and the shrewd common sense remain, we do not know a Congressman whose retire ment from public life will be more sincerely regretted by all lovers of laughter than that of

THE NEW COURT HOUSE INVESTIGATIONS There are two great institutions in the State of New York filled with a similar class of people-

the notorious member from Pennsylvania.

the State Prison at Sing Sing and the City Hall. New York. In the former convicts are put to the work of cracking stone for exercise; in the latter those who ought to be convicts are hammering stone and chiselling in another way. They are at work just now on the new Court House white marble job. In a fit of virtuous indignation the Board of Supervisors concluded to investigate charges of fraud against some of the contractors for building this new Court House; and, after several days' laborious examination, nothing of the kind has turned up. What is the use of such an investigation? It is childish to suppose that a contractor who has fraudulently fleeced the city and county out of a hundred thousand dollars will confess the crime. And there is really no way of proving it unless, improving upon the old adage, " When contractors fall out honest men come by their own." This committee of investigation is but a whitewashing concern at best; and nothing for the benefit of the city will come of its examinations if it sit for a twelve month.

SENATOR WILSON ON THE NEXT PRESIDENCY .-Some days ago Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts. made a speech in the Senate on the political situation, in which he advanced some sp lations as to the future. His remarks have been the subject of comment in the newspapers but have been misinterpreted. He said:-

Two years ago, in a trying hour of the country, we placed a great soldier at the head of all our armies, and he led the armies to victory and the country to peace. Perhaps a patriotic and liberry loving people, if disappointed in their aspirations and their hopes, may turn to that great captain and summon him again to marshal them to victory. Certain copperhead journals endeavor to

make it appear the Senator meant that General Grant might be called to be a dictator under certain circumstances, after the manner of Cromwell or Napoleon. This interpretation of his language is very far fetched and stupid. We think the meaning is plain enough. It is this: The radicals intend to carry their revolutionary measures and to keep the Southern States out until after the next Presidential election, and perhaps indefinitely, in order to perpetuate their power. If President Johnson should stand in their way—if they can neither coax nor drive him-if he will not accept the bast for another term, by abandoning his own policy and falling into theirs, they will then look to the "great soldier (General Grant) to marshal them (the radical republicans) to victory." That is, they mean to take him up as their candidate for the Presidency. We have no doubt this is their calculation at present. Not only the language of Mr. Wilson, but the conduct of the Union League and of the radical press and radical politicians generally, make this evident. They are a sagacions party, and know this would be a high trump card to play. The conservative views General Grant has expressed, and the conservative course he has pursued in support of the President and against their destructive course, is of no consequence; they mean to win, to perpetuate their power, and whoever will serve that purpose best is the man they intend to use. That is the Alpha and the Omega, the beginning and the end of the whole matter, and the meaning of Senator Wilson's words.

DECLINE OF THE GOSPEL IN NEW ENGLAND. The Independent speaks of the decline of the gospel, or rather of an interest in the same, in the State of Connecticut. It seems that a large number of churches are with-out congregations, and that the pay of the clergymen is so paltry as to be little above a starvation scale. That an interest in religion in all the New England States should become slack is not at all surprising when we consider the lengths to which the pulpits there have been prostituted to base and miserable partisan service. It is not from the lack of a sincere religious sentiment that these churches have been deserted. It is because the congregations have become disgusted with political parsons and with their radical barangues, and unless the evil be reformed altogether we fear the spread of religious feeling in New England will be very much restricted. Now that the rebellion is over and the country will turn their attention to saving the souls of sinners, and leave the mire of politics to be

dabbled in by those whose affinities incline them that way. NEW MEASURES FOR THE GOOD OF THE CITY .-A bill has been introduced into the Legislature to establish a Board of Public Works for this city. It proposes to abolish the Croton Aqueduct Board, take from the Police Commissioners, Board of Education, Street Commissioners and other municipal officers of kindred character the powers now entrusted to them and assign all their duties to a board ap pointed especially for the purpose. This is a wise and a very proper measure. It will act in concert with the new Board of Control, and saist that board in restoring order, fidelity and good management to our city concerns. It is complained that our present city government will become a nonentity if all the measures having reference to municipal reform pass at Albany. So much the better. Our present Mayor is a trustworthy and efficient officer. It is true he has nothing particular to do at present, unless it be to put a veto upon some of the doings of the Common Council and to sign a few papers daily. But the case will stand different when the Board of Control comes into operation. He will be the chief officer of that board, and in his double capacity of Chairman of the Board of Control and Mayor of the city he will have ample opportunities for displaying his peculiarly strik-ing abilities as an executive officer. He knowall the crooks and kinks, ins and outs of the big and little villains, the contract jobbers and other Corporation cormorants, and will act as the Fouche, the grand detective of all corrupt practices that may be employed to deplete the city treasury. Let us have, then, a good Board of Control, a good Board of Public Works, and then we are sure to have a good city government, conducted by good men. THAD STRUENS' SPEECH AND THE PENNSTL-

VANIANS.—We understand that the late speech of Thad Stevens in Congress is being translated into Dutch, and is to be specially revised and published for circulation among this class in Pennsylvania. In this way hopes to palm off his falschoods upon that class of voters and secure their votes, under the belief that they are sustaining the President. We wonder if this edition of lies is to be published and circulated at the government expense. Where are those members of the Congressional Printing Committee who were a short time since making a great noise about reform in that branch of expenditures?

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE. RILLS INTRODUCED. By Mr. RENNETT, (rep.) of Erie-Authorizing the co tion of Rand's Elevated Steam Railroad in Whi struction of Rand's Elevated Steam Railroad in Whathall and other streets in New York; authorizing appear to State Assessors by railroad companies.

By Mr. La Bau, (rep.) of Richmond—To amend the Mechanics' Lien haw of New York by providing that mortgage taken in good faith upon any building in pegress of erection, alteration or repair shall have priorit after the record of sech mortgage.

By Mr. Sutherland, (dem.) of Westchester—To exter the time for the construction of the Hudson and Harieriver canal to three years.

the time for the construction of the Hudson and Harie river canal to three years.

By Mr. LENT, (rep.) of New York—To incorporate the National Society and Publication House.

By Mr. Whirs, (rep.) of Onondaga—To amend the artificial for the incorporation of life and health insurance companies by conferring additional powers on superintements in the Insurance Department.

Exempting the National Academy of Design Amending the charter of the United States Water

ALBANY, March 13, 1950.

ompusy.

Exempting from restriction as to fare the Cooperstown of Susquehanna Valley Raifroad.

Amending the charter of the Marion Building Con

pany.

Ceding to the United States jurisdiction over WeBank and Old Orchard Shoal, in the Lower Bay of Net
York, for quarantine purposes.

Relative to the New York Medical College for We

Amending the general Insurance law.
Relative to the examination of affair
mpanies by Superintendents of the Inent, and authorizing the publication of
adents report thereon. Mr. Low. (rep.) of Sullivan, reported favors bill authorizing the construction of a railroad in keepsie. Also the bill to facilitate the construction Southern Central Railroad.

Assembly.
ALBANY, March 13, 1886.

NEW CAPITOL.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, considered the bill making an appropriation of \$500,000 for the erection of a new capitol.

Mr. Cochraans, (rep.) of Albany, said that it was provided by the act passed last year that whenever the citizens of Albany should secure to the State a title to the Congress Hall property the government should appoint three Capitol Commissioners for the etection of a new capitol. The citizens of Albany, with great promptitude, had secured this property at an expense of \$200,000, and teeds of the same are now in possession of the State had been stopped in comsquence of the night proces of materials and labor or of burdensome taxation; then why should the construction of a new capitol be retarded for a similar reason? All admitted its necessity. The present capitol was insufficient to meet the wants of the State, and it was the duty of the representatives of the people to provide a new and better one. He referred the history of this locality and the statesmen whose names were connected with the records of the present capitol. The Governor had recommended the early commercement of the work, and Mr. Cochrane appealed to the House to make the necessary appropriation.

names were connected with the records of the present capitol. The Governor had recommended the early commencement of the work, and Mr. Cochrane appealed to the House to make the necessary appropriation.

Mr. B. P. Woos, (rep.) of Oncondaga, conceded all the arguments made by the gentleman from Albany (Mr. Cochrane) in favor of the location of the new capitol. He would admit that Albany was the proper location for the structure, and nothing could take it away but a narrow minded policy towards herself and the people's representatives. The time was when the location of the capitol was an open question; but our railroad system had annihilated time and space, and the main objections to Albany as the capital of the late were now removed. It was true that Syracuse had offered to construct a new edition and present the same to the State free of expense; but when one year ago be made such an offer as the representative of Syracuse, he did not anticipate its acceptance. He would concede that Albany was to be in future, as in the past, the capital of the State. He opposed the appropriation at this time on account of the immense taxes imposed on the people. The crection of a new capital could be postponed until the State was out of debt, and it could be constructed at far less expense than at present. He referred to the rate of taxalium now imposed on the people, and should oppose every measure calculated to increase the burdens of the people. He charged there was a fraud committed in the passage of the Capitor bill last winter. An appropriation of taxalium and to last and above improperly inserted in it. The

Mr. Countaire—Clearly by implication of D. P. Wood—I distain any sucl. The bill was then made the special compast Wednesday.

rom next Wednesday.

THE UNDERGROUND BALKORD.

Mr. J. I. PARKER, (rep.) of Cayuga, reported the bill tonorporate the Underground Balkord China and

ing.—

That the Comptroller of New York be requested to report to the House forthwith the returns of sines and netterners made to him by the Court of Special Sessions up to date, and also those of 1954 made to him by the Court of Special Sessions up to date, and also those of 1954 made to him by the same court under the old law.

PROTECTION OF TENANTS AGAINST EXIOSTION OF LANDLARDE.

Mr. CHESMER, (down) of New YORK, gave notice of a bill for the better protection of tenants against the extortion of landlards and their agents in New YORK.

better protection of tenants against the ex-

ARMY BULLETIN.

THE ARTILLERY SOARD.

THE ABT ORDERS—80. 16.

HARDCARTERS OF THE ARRY, A ADMITTANT GENERAL'S OFTICK, Y AMURATON, March 12, 1966. 5

The permanent Artillery Board organits di agency orders number six, current series, will assemble at Waslington, District of Columbia, April 2, 1868. The Boat will prepare and submit a project for an artillery school to be established at Fort Monroe. It will also prepare the submit a project for the series of t to be established at Fort Montre-and recommond, if it deems a recessary, a project for in struction at posts at which not less than one company of artillery may be present. By command of Lioutenant General GRANT. E. D. Towners, Assistant Adjutant General.

DARD OF OFFICERS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

BREVET PROBOTIONS.
STRUCT OF DESCRIPTION OF THE ACUT, Manufant General's Opping, March 10, 1866.

Ansurant General's Oppica, March 10, 1896.

Retrect.

Retrect.

Recond—A board of officers will assemble at Washington, D. C., on the 18th of March, 1896, or as soon therefore a pearticable, to make recommendations for brevet promotions in the staff, staff corps, cavairy and artillery, from any brevet or actual rank for which the appointment is already confirmed, to the grade of colones or any lower stade in the regular army. In making recommendations the board will be governed by their personal knowledge of the officers they recommend, and by the officer's record of service during the present was. The board will make its recommendations either from the list of appointments already made but not consumed, or from those not so appointed. The recommendations will be of two classes—first, for gallant and meritorious service; second, for faithful The board will make its recommendations either from the list of appointments already made but not confirmed, or from those not so appointed. The recommendations will be of two classes—first, for gallant and meritorious service; second, for faithful only be for specific act one and campaigns in which the officer recommended has been present, and where more than one brevet is recommended the special actions or campaigns should be stated for which each brevet is recommended the special actions or commended. The case of officers already appointed but not confirmed to a higher brevet grade than that or colonel will not be considered by this board. The Adulant General will furnish the board with all the information necessary for its action.

tion necessary for its action.

DETAIL FOR THE BOARD.

Lieut. Colonel A. J. Smith, Fifth United States cavairy,
Bravet Sajor General United States Army, Captain C. R.

Morgan, Fourth United States armillery, Berect Colonel

United States Army, Recorder.

By command of Lieutenant General GRANT.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

Hospital Stewards W. G. Scott, R. D. Wilcox and B. F.

ORDERED.

Brevet Major James Gillette, Commissary of Subsistence Volunteers, will relieve Brevet Major Samuel T. Cushman, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Army, at Vicksburg, Miss.

Brevet Major Custman will report to Brevet Brigadier General Hanes, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Army, at St. Louis, Mo.

NAVY BULLETIN.

ORDERED HARCH 6.

Acting Engin Charles G. Boyer, and Males D H.
Clark, Theo - Morse, Chaz D Moure and Thomas H.
McDonald, to the recuiving ship Vermont.

DETACHED—MARCH 6. Letting Ensign H. N. Wells, and Acti Kenny, from steamer Kate, and g beence.
Acting Ensign and Pilot Samuel Lomax, from steamerscatney, and ordered to duty at Navy Yard, Wash

HONORARLY DISCHARGED MARCH 6.
ng Volunteer Lieutenaut A. R. Langthorn, from

Passed Assistant Surgeon Erra Pray, from March 6.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles Silvercahn, from October 19 last.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Wm M Fletcher, from February 13.
Acting there Assistant Engineer John K. Conner, and Wm. H. Capen, from March 6.

Billiards.

MATCH FOR THE GRAMFIONSHIP AND ONE THOU-SAND DOLLARS RETWEEN JOHN DEERT AND JOHN M'DEFITT-DEERY THE WINNER. The billiard match between John Deery and John McDevitt, which has for some time engroused the atten tion of sparing circles, came of last evening at the Cooper last tute, in the presents of an immense assem-physic. the levers of the game, and resulted in a vic-

tor, y for Decry, who, at the one h indred and thirty to inatings, had secred 1,500 points to McDevitt's 1,107